BEFORE THE 1 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 3 IN THE MATTER OF WE-DID-IT, INC., 4 Appellant, PCHB No. 80-33 5 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, ٧. 6 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER STATE OF WASHINGTON, 7 DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, Respondent. 3 9

This matter, the appeal of a Department of Ecology regulatory order issued under RCW 90.48.120 of the Water Pollution Control Act, came on for hearing before the Pollution Control Hearings Board, Nat W. Washington, Chairman, and David Akana, member, convened at Lacey, Washington, on June 18, 1980. Hearing Examiner William A. Harrison presided. Respondent elected a formal hearing pursuant to RCW 43.218.230.

Appellant appeared by its attorney, Ronald J. Millheisler.
Respondent appeared by Charles K. Douthwaite, assistant attorney

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eneral. Reporter Betty Koharskı recorded the proceedings.

Witnesses were sworn and testified. Exhibits were examined. From testimony heard and exhibits examined, the Pollution Control Hearings Board makes these

## FINDINGS OF FACT

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This matter concerns property in Montesano located between the downtown area and the freeway (SR 12). The land except for the filled portion is all or partially covered by water during most of the year and may be accurately described as marshland. Drainage is meager but tends to be in a southerly direction. The construction of a banked on-ramp to the freeway in 1969 hampers this drainage causing slightly more water in the marshland over the course of any given year. Culverts located in the on-ramp facilitate drainage from the site.

In 1973, appellant, We-Did-It, Inc., purchased the property, a portion of which had previously been filled with the waste from cedar mills known as cedar "spalts." Appellant continued filling with the same wood waste material with the object of creating a filled, paved, office or commercial complex over the entire property. Appellant did not possess a solid waste disposal permit, see chapter 70.95 RCW, during this period when it conducted extensive filling with wood waste.

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In response to citizen complaints that appellant's wood waste fill was being conducted without a solid waste disposal permit, a meeting was held on the site on April 26, 1978. Present were officials of the appellant, the respondent Department of Ecology (DOE), and the Grays

Harbor-Pacific Health District. On that date the fill had progressed to a point roughly even with a culvert in the freeway on-ramp identified as "culvert B" in this record. As a result of the meeting, appellant agreed to apply for a solid waste disposal permit. On October 6, 1978, the Grays Harbor-Pacific Health District issued a solid waste disposal permit with the following condition:

1. Dike west end of fill from R.R. tracks on North to property line on South. Until this is done, filling will be not expanding (Sic) in area.

Appellant understood this ambiguous language to require a dike on the west property boundary. Respondent and the Health District understood that language to require a dike even with culvert B which location is several hundred feet back from (east of) the west property boundary. Within the time allowed by the solid waste disposal permit, and in plain view, appellant constructed a dike consisting of gravel, underlain with wood waste, along the west property boundary. It then completed its wood waste fill to this boundary dike. Appellant also constructed a southern dike on the southern boundary.

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Both appellant's west and south dikes leak, thus allowing water to leach through the wood waste removing its soluable constituents. The leachate turns the water black in the marshland outside the dike, and is harmful to fish and wildlife.

<sup>1.</sup> This is the culvert referred to in the paragraph numbered 1. of the Order now before us, Docket DE 79-512, First Amendment.

The leaching problem is apparently aggravated by the discharge of a City of Montesano storm sewer directly into the fill. The existance of the sewer was unknown to appellant when the sewer was covered by the fill. A dispute exists over the City's right to discharge such storm sewer waters within the bounds of appellant's property.

IV

On February 29, 1980, pursuant to notices commencing in September, 1979, DOE issued an Order, DE 79-512, First Amendment, to appellant as follows:

IT IS ORDERED THAT We-Did-It, Inc., shall, upon receipt of this Order, take appropriate action in accordance with the following instructions:

Submit plans and specifications for modification, adequate cover and dike containment for the fill described in the Notice of Violation dated October 12, 1979, within thirty (30) days to the Department of Ecology Southwest Regional Office. The plans and specifications shall address the following:

- 1. Removal of all fill that lies westerly of the culvert under the freeway on-ramp (culvert described in DOT plans as Code 6-3, Station DC3 14+00).
- 2. Construction of an impervious containment dike at the westerly edge of the remaining fill. The dike is to be completely east of the described culvert and run northwesterly on a line with the culvert.
- 3. Construction of an impervious containment dike on the southerly side of the fill.
- Capping of the entire fill with an impervious material.<sup>2</sup>"

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<sup>2.</sup> A subsequent solid waste disposal permit was issued by Grays Harbor-Pacific Health District on March, 7, 1980, containing nearly identical conditions.

This Order was based upon the premise that leachate was being discharged into the Chehalis River via the Sylvia Creek watershed.

Appellant stipulates that it will comply with the requirements to submit plans for impervious diking and capping of its wood waste fill. Appellant contests, however, the requirement to remove all fill back to culvert B and construct a west dike at that location.

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Any Conclusion of Law which should be deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these Findings the Board makes the following
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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The Order before us for review, DE 79-512, First Amendment, is issued pursuant to RCW 90.48.120 of the Water Pollution Control Act on the theory that RCW 90.48.080 has been violated. This latter section provides:

90.48.080 DISCHARGE OF POLLUTION MATER IN WATERS PROHIBITED. It shall be unlawful for any person to throw, drain, run, or otherwise discharge into any of the waters of this state, or to cause, permit or suffer to be thrown, run, drained, allowed to seep or otherwise discharged into such waters any organic or inorganic matter that shall cause or tend to cause pollution of such waters according to the determination of the commissions, as provided for in this chapter.

"Waters of the state" is defined at RCW 90.48.020 to include "lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington." This definition includes

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> PINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

"Pollution" is defined at RCW 90.48.020 to include alteration of the color or biological properties of any water of the state as will or is likely to render such waters detrimental to wild animals, birds, fish or other acquatic life. This definition includes the effect which leaching from appellant's wood waste fill has upon the adjacent marshland.

Appellant has allowed leachate to seep into waters of the state so as to cause or tend to cause pollution of such waters, and thus has violated RCW 90.48.080.

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Where, as here, any person shall violate or is about to violate RCW 90.48.080 prohibiting water pollution, DOE shall, after due notice, issue such order or directive as it deems appropriate under the circumstances. RCW 90.48.120. The Order before us, quoted in Finding of Fact IV, above, is issued under this authority. On review we evaluate the appropriateness of that Order based upon the circumstances established by the record and the prohibition of water pollution which is the goal of RCW 90.48.080.

The control or prohibition of water pollution is appropriately addressed by the provisions of the order requiring plans for impervious diking and capping of the wood waste fill. Such plans should be submitted and swiftly carried out. Nevertheless, we conclude that the order is overly broad in requiring plans to remove

the present fill lying west of culvert B and to re-dike the truncated fill at that location. We are unable to conclude that such removal of fill and re-diking will confer any significant added protection against water pollution from the seepage of leachate through the diking into the marshlands. The purpose of the statute is to prevent pollution of public waters. Department of Ecology's orders should be designed to achieve that purpose. The terms of the order requiring plans for fill removal and re-diking appear to exceed what is appropriate for the control of water pollution in this instance. An order which will require appellant to isolate its fill from the city sewer, the on-ramp culverts, and the marsh would be more appropriate. Therefore the Department of Ecology order should be remanded for reissuance with the following changes:

- Paragraph numbered 1. shall be deleted.
- 2. Paragraph numbered 2. shall be deleted and an lieu thereof provision made to isolate the fill from the city sewer, on-ramp culverts, and the marsh.
- 3. The new order shall not merely require the submission of plans but shall in addition specifically require construction in accordance with plans approved by the Department of Ecology.

III

The solid waste disposal permits issued by the Health District, and admitted into evidence here are not properly before us for review. These permits are not an order or decision of DOE or a local air pollution control authority, which are the bases of our subject matter jurisdiction. RCW 43.21B.110.

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Any Finding of Fact which should be deemed a Conclusion of Law is FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 7

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hereby adopted as such. From these Conclusions the Board enters this ORDER Paragraphs numbered 1. and 2. of the Department of Ecology Order, DE 79-512, First Amendment, are reversed and the matter remanded for further consideration as set out in Conclusion of Law II. In all other respects, the Order is affirmed. DONE at Lacey, Washington, this 3/4 day of July, 1980. POLLUION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD DAVID AKANA, Member See attached concurring opinion FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,

5 F No 9928-A

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

## AKANA CONCURRENCE:

I concur with the Findings, Conclusions, and Order except for that portion of Conclusion of Law II which requires construction in accordance with an approved Department of Ecology plan (condition 3). Construction was not a requirement of the appealed order; accordingly, I would leave the timing of the construction of the plans to the Department's future discretion.

DAVID AKANA, Member

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER